# THE BLACK CONTINENT IN 1907.

FRANK G. CARPENTER WRITES OF HIS NEWSPAPER EX-PEDITION THROUGH THE WILDS OF AFRICA.

(Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.)



FRANK G. CARPENTER,

The World Famous Correspondent Who Has Started on His Expedition to the "Dark Continent" for the Descret News and Other Leading Newspapers of the United States.

route for Africa, Dec. 20.-I am now on my way across the Atlantic, to begin a journalistic tour of the black continent of Africa for my American readers. The North German Lloyd steamer the Princess Irene, upon which I have booked for Gibraltar, left New York 10 days ago, and our southern passage across the ocean has been smooth and pleasant. We have already gone through the Azores, a group of fertile volcanic islands, belonging to Portugal, and are now approaching the narrow African continent, and those thirsty mountains behind it are the Atlas,

(Copyright, 1986, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

N THE PRINCESS IRENE, en route for Africa, Dec. 20.—I am raitar, with its British fortifications, is looming up, and at the foot of it, facing the Atlantic, lies the harbor where I shall take ship for Morocco and long before this letter is published begin my African travels in the land of the Moors,

25,000 MILES OF AFRICAN TRAVEL.

My story today is introductory only My African letters will begin one week later, and they will continue from Saturday to Saturday until the close of my tour. They will be written on the ground, in the midst of the strange the ground, in the midst of the strange and their stranger surroundings, and those thirsty mountains behind it are the Atlas, and I shall do what I can to make them smell of the soil. My trip is to be a long one. It will comprise the northwestern extremity of the homes of the Moorish brigands, who by their recent kidnaping of foreigners have made travel there almost as unsafe as it was in the days when this whole coast swarmed with the Barbary nights whole Coast swarmed with the Barbary nights whole Christians were alleged and their stranger surroundings, and I shall do what I can to make them smell of the soil. My trip is to be a long one. It will comprise the greater part of the black continent, and will include altogether journeys covering more than 25,000 miles. It will cover the whole of northern Africa from one end to the other, and also parts of the Desert of Sahara and the Barbary nights when Christians were

the ground, in the midst of the strange give live pictures of the turbulent people.

IN AFRICAN FRANCE.

Leaving Morocco I shall next make my way eastward into the great from the great round, in the midst of the strange provided ings, and I shall do what I can to make them smell of the soil. My trip is to be a long one. It will comprise the greater part of the black continent, and will include altogether journeys covering more than 25,000 miles. It will cover the whole of northern Africa than almost any other European power. She owns something like 4,000,000 square miles, or more than one-third of the continent. A part of this extends from Morocco I shall next make my way eastward into the great the from the days when the ground, in the midst of the strange power like live pictures of the turbulent people.

IN AFRICAN FRANCE.

Leaving Morocco I shall next make my way eastward into the great way way eastward into the great way and their strangers to enter Mecca and Median in Arabia. It is impossible for strangers to enter Mecca and Median in Arabia. It is impossible for strangers to enter Mecca and Barbary pirates, when Christians were enslaved and all the shipping of Europe paid tribute. On my other hand spain is plainly in view, and with my glass I can see the fortifications of Tarifa, the Spanish castle from where the brigands of the sea sallied forth

Twenty-five Thousand Miles of Travel by Steamboat and Rail and on Horseback, Camelback and on Foot-Great Questions of Modern Progress Studied on the Ground-The Morocco Complications-Raisuli and the Sultan-How the French Are Reforming the Sahara-Egypt Under the English—Letters from Nubia and the Soudan—On the Great African Lakes and at the Source of the Nile—Along the Cape to Cairo Road—Africa's Niagara Falls. Which Are Bigger Than Ours—Uganda, or England's New Stock Country—In the African Mountains—How South Africa Has Developed Since the War—German and Portuguese Africa—The Question of Slavery-American Trade, etc.

and civilized life.

The tour is so long that it is impossible to describe it in detail. It will take many months of continuous travel and that of every description and by every means of locomotion. Parts of it will be on horseback and camelback, and parts upon foot. It will be to appear and the local statements. will be in canoes and in big steamers, and even in automobiles and upon the new railroads now building.

The itinerary may be varied from time to time in accordance with the conditions of the various countries, whether at peace or at war, and also by the changes in news interest, and the facilities of travel. The only rea-son for the expedition is to secure interesting material for the readers of this paper, and it will be my object to hunt the strange. ect to hunt out the new, the wild and

THE MOROCCO COMPLICATIONS.

In these letters I hope to give a live picture of the Africa of today. The black continent is rapidly changing. Dead for ages, it is now one of the news centers of the globe. Big things are going on in all parts of it, and the conditions as they exist today are not to be found in any of the books or magazines of the past. My first letmagazines of the past. My first let-ters will be from Morocco. That country is in such a wild and un-settled state just now that I do not expect to get far inland. The Berbers are on the edge of a revolution, the sultan cannot control his people, and brigand chiefs—men like Raisuil, who kidnapped Perdicaris—are in control.

I shall go from Gibraitar across to
Tangier. This is the chief port of the
country, where the foreign ministers and consuls live, and the news center for all matters relating to the Moors and the foreigners. Raisuli is operating near there, and I shall be able to give live pletures of the situation as it is today. I shall write a letter about the young sultan, who is one of the most extravagant rulers on earth, although his people are among the poorest, and shall tell you about his harem and his slave girls and wives. I shall have also a story about Uncle Sam in Morocco, showing the queer features of Moorish business and trade and how our goods can be sold there. I will describe the extortions of the government and at the same time give live pictures of the turbulent peo-

expeditions into the wild lands of the interior. I shall visit Lake Victoria, and shall go far up the Zamesi river into central Africa to the borders of Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika.

After that I shall visit the Kalahari desert, and thence go down into those parts of the continent which are now being settled by white men and describe their curious phases of savage and civilized life.

The tour is so long that it is impossible to describe it in detail. It will take many months of continuous travel and that of every description and by every means of locomotion.

Countries for just about three-quarters of a century, and she has there shown what she can do in the way of colonization. I understand that Algeria has excellent roads, and that I shall be able to get to almost any part of it by train or by carriage. I want to visit the famous ruins of North Africa to tell you how old Cathage looks today and to get down to a ruined city, as old as Pompeii, which the French are now digging out of the sands of the Sahara. That city is Tingad It was twice as large as Pompei and its ruins are, in many respects, far more wonderful. respects, far more wonderful.

IN THE SAHRA.

One would naturally think that the desert of Sahara could never change. That vast region of sand and rock, larger than the whole United States, would appear to be unalterable—forever descrited and forever dead. This is not the case. The greater part of the Sahara, is now under the control of France. Its oases are being increased by means of artesian wells. Roads and railroads are being built into it, and it has become accessible as never before. The French have established a large number of military stations in it, and they have now a camel police, which protects the caravan tracks. I shall go down into this desert on the edge of Morocco, where the dangers are now greatest, and later shall visit the oases there and those of the regions farther east. One would naturally think that the

After I leave the Sahara I will de-After I leave the Sanara I will describe desert life in Tripoli, in the desert of Libya, and also in the great Arabian desert which lies east of the Nile. In the cases I hope to visit the date plantations, which furnish the chief food of these arid regions, and to show how they are now being into show how they are now being increased by the new means of French irrigation.

THE SULTAN IN NORTH AFRICA.

Turkey still has some possessions in north Africa, although Egypt has been north Africa, although Egypt has been gobbled up by the British. Tripoli is still untouched, and it is the most Mohammedan of Mohammedan lands. It is about 10 times as big as the state of New York, and its capital is the chief center of the caravan trade of the Libyan desert and a town of the Arabian Nights. There are occasional boats going there from Maita, and I shall be able to visit it. I am not sure that I will not be able to reach it from Tunis by the coasting steamers which go by the coasting steamers which go along the gulf of Gabes, visiting such little towns as Sousse and Sfax. If I do little towns as Sousse and Sfax. If I do
this I shall be able to explore Kairouan,
the holy city of north Africa. This is
the place to which the Mohammedans
make pilgrimages just as they do to
Mecca and Medina in Arabia. It is impossible for strangers to enter Mecca,
but I understand that one can see Kai-

part of this extends from Morocco clear along the Mediterranean to the Libyan desert. It embraces Algeria and Tunisia, lanis which for ages were the granaries of the world; they fed the Phoenicians and the Romans and are now feeding the French.

France has had control of these

an American capitalist far up the Nile valley on the edge of Abyssinia. I ex-pect to visit these plantations and to tell all about how cotton is raised by the Egyptians. I understand that they have now about a million and a half acres planted to that crop and that their cotton is better than ours. The Nile valley should also furnish some good points on irrigation for our western farmers, and a study of the Suez canal in the light of our big ditch at Panama thas been profitable from the start. For 10 years it has paid on the average more than \$16,000,000 annually in dividends, and as it is now too small to accommodate the traffic an additional canal will be built.

LETTERS FROM NUBIA.

At this writing the extent of my travels in Nubia cannot be outlined. I shall go up the Nile by rail and steamboat to Khartoum and Omdurman, where the mahdi reigned and may possibly make my way thence on into Abysinnia. It is not probable that I may go on to Uganda and the African lakes by way of the Nile, although I may do so. The region there is unhealthy and the only possible way through it is on foot, so that it would necessitate many weeks of hard travel. I shall probably take advantage of the boats on the White and Blue Nile to visit the upper Soudan, and will then return to Berber, near where the Black Nile joins the Nile proper and from there cross the Arabian desert to the Red sea. The British have been building a railroad through that been building a rallroad through that region, and it was to have been com-pleted only last year. THE CAPE TO CARIO RAILROAD.

Much of my travels in eastern Afri-Much of my travels in eastern Africa will be along the route of the Cape to Cairo railroad. I shall go over its northern section from Cairo to Assouan and will be again upon it from Wady Halfa to Khartoum. I will be on that route while in Uganda, and will travel over something like 1,500 miles of the southern portion of it in going from the Falls of the Zambesi through Bulawayo to Cape Town. I have just rewayo to Cape Town. I have just re-ceived letters from London saying that the road has been extended northward from Zambesi for a distance of about 300 miles, and that I shall be able to go by it to the very heart of the wild-est parts of Central Africa. It is now being pushed onward at the rate of a mile a day, and it will soon reach Lake Tanganyika. That lake is 400 miles long and is deep all the way. Its upper end is not a great distance from Lake Victoria, and for a time at least inavelers will go to Tanganyika. least travelers will go to Tanganyika and thence by steamer up to the end of that lake from where another strip of road will connect them with Lake Vic-toria. From Lake Victoria the first section of railroad will probably be built only to Gondokora on the Nile, a distance of a thousand miles or so from Khartoum, where small steamers will connect them with the railway system of Egypt.

THE GREAT AFRICAN LAKES. letters from the great fresh water lakes of eastern Africa. These vie with our great lakes in size and surpass them in beauty. They are surrounded by mighty mountains. I shall see Mount Kilimanjaro and Mount Kenia on my way to Lake Victoria

Mount Kilimanjaro is 20,000 feet high and is the tallest of the African moun-tains. Lake Victoria is the largest of the African lakes. It is said to be bigthe African lakes. It is said to be big-ger than Lake Superior. It lies about as far inland from the Indian ocean as Cleveland is distant from the Atlantic, and it is now accessible by a railroad which passes through a land of big game. One sees herds of zebras and giraffes from the car windows, and in-stances have been known of lions com-ing into the Pullman cars at night when the train was sidetracked and when the train was sidetracked and yanking the passengers out of the lower berths. Hippopotamuses have also butted the trains along the tracks with their noses, and the rhinoceroses sometimes get in the way of the en-

sometimes get in the way of the engines.

One-half of Lake Victoria' lies in Uganda and belongs to the British. The other haif is in German East Africa and is controlled by the Germans. Both nations have their own little steamers, and I shall be able to explore many parts of this lake and to describe the strange savages living upon its shores. Some of the natives go absolutely naked, with the exception of necklaces and anklets of telegraph wire, while others shave their heads with glass and dress in bullock hides. The people of Uganda wear bark cloth or cotton gowns, but they take their clothes off when they eat so as not to soll them. Indeed, they are quite civilized; they have good roads and they raise so many cattle that the English expect them to compete with the United States in the meat markets of Europe.

AT THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.

I expect to visit the source of the Nile during this trip about Lake Vic-toria. The Nile flows out of the lake through Napoleon gulf, over a wonder-ful falls, with a descent so great that an enormous electric power can there be developed. This matter is now under consideration by the British gov-

Below Uganda, for hundreds of miles, there are vast beds of papyrus reeds, which it is thought some day may furnish the paper supply of Europe. The ancient Egytians made their paper of ancient Egytians made their paper of papyrus, and the scrolls of the Alexandrian library were of this material. The place where it grows best is known as the Sudd, a region of swamps, but one which in its paper possibilities equals, so I am told, that of the wood pulp forests of Canada and of the United States.

BIG THINGS IN AFRICA.

We are wont to think that we have all of the big things of the world. We deal in superlatives and talk about our big country, our Niagara Falls and our great lakes. As I have just said it is now claimed that Lake Victoria is greater than Lake Superior, and there is no doubt but that the Victoria Fails of the Zambesi river are bigger than Niagara. They are three times as high, and their force is such that they will develop 35,000,000 horse power. This is five times as much as the possible horse power of Niagara, and the British are preparing to make use of it. I expect to visit the falls of the Zambesi, going inland from Portuguese East Africa, through Mashonaland and Matabeland to that point. Another big thing I shall describe will be the Nile dam at Assouan. This

is as high as a seven-story house and as thick as the widest city street. It holds back the Atbara river and enables the valley below to have a regular water supply without regard to a high or low Nile. This dam adds a fertile territory to Egypt twice as large as the state of Connecticut. It has cost millions and the story of how it was

East Africa, and I may possibly visit German Southwest Africa. The Germans are setting out cotton plantations along the coast opposite Zanzibar, and they are planning railroads to connect the east coast and the Congo. I shall visit their capital, Dar Es Salaam, and will also go to Bagamoyo, their chief port at the end of the caravan route to Lake Tanganyika and the Congo. Portuguese East Africa is almost unexplored and it will, I doubt not, furnish several interesting letters.

THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA.

Since the Boer war many changes Since the Boer war many changes have taken place in South Africa. The gold mines of the Rand are producing as never before. They have billions in sight and they may some day make gold cheaper than silver. The mining is now done by Kaffirs and the labor problem is interesting.

I expect to visit Kimberly and show how the diamond trust is now throwning \$20,000,000 worth of these precious stones upon the world's markets every year. I shall go down into the mines and describe how diamonds are gotten out, and I may be able to sive some points from the diamond experts as to how to protect the real stones from the paste.

Other lefters will be given as

how to protect the real stones from the paste.

Other lefters will be given on the railroad development of South Africa, on the rapid colonization of Rhodesia, and on what has become of the Boers, and also as to American trade. There will be descriptions of the Kaffirs, he Hottentots and Bushmen, made in their homes, and, in short, a series of live, up-to-date pictures of the southern part of the African continent as it is today.

ern part of the African continent as it is today.

It is impossible, however, to give more than a suggestion of the interesting features of a tour like this. The story of my travels must develop from week to week, the subjects and itherary being changed in accordance with the news and with what I find on the ground. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

### ASTHMA SUFFERERS SHOULD KNOW THIS.

KNOW THIS.

Foley's Honery and Tar has cured many cases of asthma that were considered hopeless. Mrs. Adolph Buesing, 107 West Third St., Davenport, Iowa, writes: "A severe coid contracted twelve years ago was neglected until it finally grow into asthma. The best medical skill available could not give me more than temporary relief. Foley's Honey and Tar was recommended and one fifty cent bottle entirely cured me of asthma which had been growing on me for twelve years. If I had taken it at the start I would have been savely years of suffering." For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co.

### REDUCED RATES

For Christmas Holidays.

Via Oregon Short Line, Tickets on sale December 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, and 31, and January 1, 1907, final limit January 7th, 1907. See agents for further par-ticulars. City Ticket Office, 201 Main St.

FULL LINE RECORD CABINETS. easy payments. Colu Co., 327 South Main.

VISIT YOUR PRIENDS

CHRISTMAS-NEW YEAR'S Half rates to all points in Utah and Nevada via Salt Lake Route. Tickets sold Dec. 24, 25, 31, Jan. 1, limit return

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS Via D. & R. G. Dec. 24, 25, 31, Jan. 1,

One single fare for the round trip between any two points within the State of Utah only. Final limit re-turning January 7th. The Rio Grande goes everywhere in Utah,

## MARLBOROUGH BREACH

(Continued from page thirteeen.)

MEANT MEAGER XMAS.

to think it all over, but added, "You have no idea how exasperating the duchess is."
"Yes, I have," returned the king;

"however charming a woman is, she can generally manage to be exasperating, "however charming a woman is, she can generally manage to be exasperating, more especially if she is extremely fond of one—and I understand the duchess is extremely fond of you."

DUCHESS' DEVOTION.

Well, there is little doubt that the last comment of the king was correct, but it may be questioned if there is any foundation in fact for a story that is now being told in society as a proof of the young duchess' devotion to her husband. According to this story, when the duchess heard that the duke was going to stay at Sandringham with the king and queen she took rooms as "Mrs, Burke" at a farmer's house in the neighborhood, just for the gratification of seeing Mariborough ride by on the daily shooting excursions, Certain it is that her recent grief has told properties of the contraction of

man who ever saw it in a ballroom.

What will the future of the Marlboroughs be? At the present time it is risky to speculate. Their friends, of course, hope for an eventual reconciliation, and in this connection it may be said that, from the first, practically all the other members of Marlborough's family have felt deen sympathy for the family have felt deep sympathy for the duchess. Her immense generosity to them, and more especially to the duke's sisters, has made her very popular and the state of the duke's sisters. ular among them. Up to last, season she was hardly ever seen about with-out one of these girls, and even when she went to the continent Lady Norah Spencer Churchill invariably accompanied her. When two sisters married the duchess gave them their trousseaux. When Lady Norah was engaged to William Walsh and the wedding had to be postponed owing to the financial circumstances of the bridegroom-elect, the Duchess of Marlborough promised to give her sister-in-law \$5,000 per annum for life. The engaged couple, however, quarreled so continuously over the bridge table that the engagement was eventually broken off about ten months

SEPARATION AND POLITICS.

Should the separation between the Duchess of Marlborough and her husband be permanent, the duke is credited with an intention to devote himself course, however, being a Conservative, he has no chance of getting a remunerative government billet until a change of administration occurs, though the pity, since this graceful and swanlike neck was the envy of every wo-

PREFECT OF POLICE LEPINE GIVING ORDERS TO BREAK INTO CHURCH OF ST PIERRE.

CLASH BETWEEN FRANCE AND ROME. The entire civilized world has been aroused to the greatest interest by the drastic action which has been taken

by the French government to separate the national church from the state and a culmination of the troubles is not yet in sight. Dispossession of the priests of the church still progresses and matters are at such a keen pitch that no other nation is inclined to offer its mediatory services to either party to the dispute. The accompanying view shows the prefect of the Paris police issuing orders for the breaking down of the door of the church of St. Pierre,

the government having determined to take possession of the archives and expel the clergy,

after the New Year, would be delighted to give his cousin a leg up in case the duke were disposed to follow his own example and throw in his lot with the Radicals. Despite all demials, it is practically certain that his grace is going to be emphatically hard up, but there is probably no truth in a report that he is thinking of making a permanent residence out of the build-ing which has hitherto been used as a sort of "dependence" to Blenheim pal-ace for the use of overflow guests. The last time the building was so used was when the crown prince of Germany visited the duke and duchess at Blenhelm and brought with him an unex-pectedly numerous suite,

cannot vouch for the report, though reaches me on excellent authority nat the duchess is at work on a book n which she will say something about er experiences in London society, and he impression which it has made upon her. She would have, of course, the examples of her sister Duchesses of Sutherland and of Leeds for precedents, and it is common knowledge that of ate years the tastes of the former Miss Vanderbilt have turned more and more to literature. It was, of course, largely because of her interest and enthusiasm that Dr. Emil Reich's talks on Plato ad so great a social vogue, and the uchess is said to know the Greek hilosopher, and the Roman one, Marcus Aurelius, literally from cover to cover. She has, in fact, confessed to cover. She has, in fact, confessed to her intimate friends that she has found much solace during her recent trials in studying the teachings of the great

HAYDEN CHURCH.

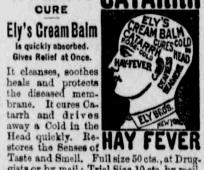
## 

the Bitters have been building up and

### HOSTETTERS' STOMACH BITTERS

handy. It also cures Indigestion, Dys-pepsia, Costiveness, Billousness, Head-ache and Female Ills. Don't fail to

CURE Ely's Cream Balm



F. C. SCHRAMM.

fortifying weak systems against at-tacks of Chills and Colds brought on by the inclement weather. Therefore be wise and always keep a bottle of

try it, also ask your Druggist for a free copy of our 1907 Illustrated Almanac.

A Positive CATARRH

gists or by mail; Trial Size 10 cts. by mail. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CICARETTE AND TOBACCO HABITS CURED BY TRIB

The one true cure. Price. \$12.50 a cure. Each package contains a full four weeks treatment and a GUARANTEED cure in every case. The patient can enjoy the same freedom while taking "TRIB" he would at any other time in life.

After taking "TRIB" a few days the desire for liquor or tobacce in any form will be a thing of the past. We say "TRIB" is a positive cure for the liquor and tobacco habits.

"OTHERS WRITE."

Rev. J. R. N. Bell, the oldest living Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order in the World, writes:

"A permanent cure at a normal cost is what the world has wanted for many years. I have watched the good results obtained by the use of your remedy. "TRIB." for the cure of liquor and tobacco habits, and I feel I can heartly recommend it to all in need."

Mr. N. H. Starboard, well known in the gold mines by all, writes: "I was a constant user of smoking and chewing tobacco for 46 years. I took a treatment of "TRIB" about one year ago; it cured me and my general health was never better than since I took "TRIB." I have and will recommend it to all. It will do the work and leave your system in first-class condition."

Mr. J. W. Robinson General Merchant,

work and leave your system in first-class condition."

Mr. J. W. Robinson. General Merchant, Ashwood, Ore., writes:

"In the hope of helping some of my fellow men. I wish to add my testimony for "TRIB." I found the liquor habit growing on me, and having sold "TRIB" and seeing the good results on others, I decided to give it a trial. Am proud to say that I have no desire for stimulants since. Anyone cursed with the appetite for stimulants will bless the day they decided to take "TRIB."

P. S.—Enquiries cheerfully answered. Remember, we give you an absolute GUARANTEE with each treatment we sell. Price, \$12.50 for a full four weeks' treatment and a guaranteed cure.

F. C. SCHRAMM.

Cor. First So. and Main Sts., "Where the

# The Spencer Seedless Apple

No Core-Sure Cropper-Red Color -No Blossom - One-Fourth More Solid Meat-The Apple of the Future

This will be to the apple family what the navel orange has been to the orange family. PLANT TREES NOW, thus assuring yourselves of the first apples on the market, which are BOUND TO BRING ADVANCED PRICES.

Our trees are grown by ourselves at Provo, Utah, and are the finest that can be grown; large, thrifty roots and from six to eight feet high. WE GUARANTRE them to please. You take no chances.

Send us your orders for Spring delivery of 1907.

# Spencer Seedless Apple

W. M. Roylance, Proprietor, PROVO, Utah. 





I HAVE a small block of Treasury-stock of

## "THE SALT LAKE SANITARIUM COMPANY"

for sale at \$10.00 per share. At least 7 per cent interest on this investment, beginning on the first of January, 1907, is guaranteed. I recommend it as a safe and conservative investment. For full particulars regarding this institution address:

## Alfred von WIESENTHAL

FISCAL AGENT OF "THE SHOSHONE POWER CO."

Office, 306 Tribune Bldg.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

### 'That Good Coal"

BAMBERGER,

161 Meighn Street.